

**LETTER PRESS AND COPPER
PLATE PRINTING,** neatly executed
on moderate terms.

FOOD FOR THE MIND! BECK AND CO.

HAVE received for sale on Commission and just imported on the H. C. Ship *Abercrombie Robertson*, the under-mentioned new and interesting Publications, which to ensure a ready sale, are offered at the very moderate prices annexed viz.

Franklin's Journey 2 volumes half bound	Rs. 20
Irving's Conquest of Granada, 2 ditto	20
Madden's Travels in Turkey	2 ditto 20
Sc.	2 ditto 20
Memoirs of the Court of Louis 18th	2 ditto 18
Ditto of Milliers	2 ditto 20
Suchet's war in Spain	2 ditto 18
Americans as they are	1 ditto 7
Austria as it is	1 ditto 7
The Bengalee	1 ditto 7
Murderers	3 ditto 21
Chelsea Pensioners	3 ditto 21
The Davenels	2 ditto 13
The Disowned	3 ditto 21
Devereux	3 ditto 21
Fearté	3 ditto 20
Exclusives	3 ditto 21
Hall's Travels in North America	3 ditto 21
Memoirs of Bolivar	2 ditto 15
Nathan's fugitive Pieces	1 ditto 6
Tales of a Physician	1 ditto 6
Coleridge's Poetical Works	3 ditto 18
Journey to Barnes and a Model for a Magazine	1 ditto 2 2
Life on Board a man of War	1 ditto 2 2
The Epping Hunt	1 ditto 1
Vidocq	4 ditto 2
Nautical Almanack for 1832	at 9 each ditto
Ditto ditto for 1831	ditto
at 9 ditto	ditto
Rickards' India	vol. 1 ditto 15
Napiers' Peninsular war	2 ditto 25
Twelve years military adventure	2 ditto 18
Last of the Plantagenets	1 ditto 9
Calamy's Life and Times	2 ditto 25
Jefferson's Memoirs	4 ditto 36
Hardy's Mexico	1 ditto 10
Heads Forest Scenes	1 ditto 8
Journal of a Naturalist	1 ditto 10
Tales and Confessions	1 ditto 8
Tales of the War of our Times	2 ditto 15
Traits of Travel	3 ditto 25
Second Judgement of Babylon	2 ditto 15
Naval Officer	3 ditto 12
Loves of the Poets	2 ditto 15
Life of a Midshipman	1 ditto 6
Bolivar's Memoirs	2 ditto 15
Romance of History	6 ditto 45
Tales of a Briefless Barrister	3 ditto 25
Tales of an Indian Camp	3 ditto 22
Stories of Waterloo	3 ditto 20
Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe	1 ditto 10
Ditto of Josephine	3 ditto 21
Sailors and Saints	3 ditto 21
Ellis's Correspondence	2 ditto 20
Peninsular Campaigns	3 ditto 21
Stories of a Bride	3 ditto 21
Letters and Journal of Lord Byron	1 ditto 40
Marquis of Londonderry's History of the Peninsular	2 ditto 18
Passes of the Alps	1 ditto 40
Literary Souvenir for 1830 at 10	
Juvenile Do. Do. at 6	

BECK AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission and just received by a late arrival the following choice Articles, viz. an Invoice of Plated Ware, comprising Tea, Coffee, Milk, Butter and Sugar Pots of a handsome and fashionable pattern, Tumblers, Mugs, Muffineers, Toast Racks, Bottle Stands, Curry dishes with silver edges and Bottle Labels of sorts; a few 8 day Clocks from the celebrated Jas. McCabe Royal Exchange, handsome Morocco covered Trunks of sizes, Children's leather Shoes, Capital Razor Strops from J. and T. Rigges, an assortment of Plated mounted Carriage Furniture, Portable Soups, Cheval and other Looking Glasses, Patent Copying Machines, and a small quantity fine Europe Cabin Biscuit in Casks.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, lately returned from England, would have no objection to engage with a Lady or take charge of Children proceeding thence. For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Gazette.

Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF

Messrs. JOHN GILDER
AND CO.

THE following SUPERIOR WINES &c. lately received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. of London, viz.
Pale Sherry... @ Rs. 24 per doz.
Brown Ditto... " " 24 " "
Old Port... " " 20 " "
Constantia in pints... " " 17 " "
Old Cognac Brandy... " " 15 " "
Pale Brandy... " " 15 " "
Geneva... " " 12 " "
Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF

Messrs. SHOTTON & CO.

THE following Wines from R. & J. Cockburn and Co. of Leith Superior English Claret... at Rs. 25 per Doz.
Fine Old Port... at do. do. do.
Sherry in Butts at do. 1200 pr. butt.
Sherry in Hogsheads at do. 600 do. Hd.
These Wines are all of very excellent quality and the Sherry in particular is equal, if not superior, to any that has ever been imported into Bombay.
Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

For Sale

AT
Messrs. SHOTTON & CO'S
GODOWNS,

LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA. Imported direct from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold and Co. at Rs. 300 per Hhd.
Teneriffe from Messrs. H. & J. Little and Co. at Rs. 400 per Pipe.
Do. in Hogsheads at Rs. 200 per Hhd.
Champaigne from Ruinart and Sons of very Superior quality at Rs. 35 per dozen.
Do. from other Houses at Rs. 25 per dozen.
Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirriff in 6 dozen cases at Rs. 30 per doz.
A small quantity of Marsella Wine from do. at Rs. 500 per Pipe.
Do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd.
Do. Rs. 150 per qr. Cask,
Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barrelled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 Rs. each.
Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 Fathom each, 1 to 1 1/2 Inches at moderate prices.
Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

TO BE SOLD.

FOR
READY MONEY

A RIFLE Gun complete in Case by Child—350 Rs.
A Patent Detonating Air Gun with two barrels—One Rifle, the other plain with case complete—by Fray of Leicester, Rupees 400.
A "Staff Gun" a new Invention—Worthy of notice—Prices 65 Rs.
To be seen after the 9th Inst. at No. 3 Meadow Street.
The whole just brought from England.
Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

To Be Let.

A WELL Known, and Commodious House situated in Mazagon in the Mount road formerly occupied by GENERAL LEIGHTON and lately by G. ADAM, Esquire.

Also an airy House situated next to the above house, lately occupied by W. C. Bruce Esquire, and are ready to enter immediately for particulars Apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

A Card.

A EUROPEAN MAN being about to proceed to England by the first opportunity, would be happy to engage with a Gentleman as Servant, or take charge of Children, for particulars, Apply to the PRINTER of this Paper.

Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND

DIRECTORY
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

For Passage to London,

OR THE

Cape of Good Hope

THE

LONACH,

OF 500 TONS,

R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 3rd July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 9th June, 1830.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London... at 6 months sight 107 90
Bengal... at 30 days sight 107 100
Madras... at 30 days sight 98 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable notes 137 Bombay Rs. per 0 10 Sc.
Currentable ditto 105 ditto per 0 10 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 16th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 10 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.
Spanish Dollars... 100 per 223 B'by Rs.
German Crowns... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.
London... Per Ton 24.
China... Per Candy, 38 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 9th JUNE, 1830.

We are given to understand that the Ship *Clairmont* will sail for the Clyde direct, on Thursday morning the 10th Instant, weather permitting.

Our Readers will find in our Columns of to-day, the Debates that took place in the two Houses of Parliament, relative to the East India Company's Charter. We cannot but express the grateful joy we have left at the perusal of these debates, bearing as they do such strong evidence of the interest now taken at home, in all that concerns India. We rest with confidence on the hope, that the early headed keeper of the *Elephantine Menagerie*, will meet with that disgrace, which he has in vain attempted to throw upon others, more honorable, than himself.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On Monday Evening we were present at the representation of the Comedy of *WAYS AND MEANS*, or a Trip to Dover, and the Melo-drama of *TEKELI*, the plots of these pieces we fancy are too well known to render necessary any description of them from us; our duty will therefore be confined to a detail of the dramatic talent, the re-opening of the Theatre called into action, and the pleasure we derive from this our task, is only equalled by that we received on Monday night. We have watched for three years past, with the deepest interest the progress of the Drama in Bombay, and were at one time in despair of ever seeing the Theatre, merit the patronage and support of our Community, so dreadful a want was there of management, both before and behind the Curtain, so totally inefficient was the musical Department, and so often did the Amateurs forget the respect that was due to the audience collected to witness their performance.—These errors we may truly say, have all vanished under the present management, and if the system adopted on Monday night, be only followed up; we predict an ultimate success, that will compensate for the great anxiety and trouble that always attend Theatrical Concerns. The Orchestra under the direction of Don Manuel de Basterica, was most efficient, and indeed we may say that hardly a discordant note escaped the whole evening; here, is a change alone, that deserves more thanks than we can well express, only let the frequenters of the Theatre bring to mind, the attempts that were formerly made in the Orchestra of this Theatre, and they will fully agree with us. With what delight we heard the brilliant touch of the presiding Genius at the Piano-Forte, and oh! how fervently we wished to have had the magic power of stilling into silence all the other instruments, that we might have enjoyed uninterrupted the melody of his.

But to return to the Amateurs, who we are most unwarrantably forgetting, and their acting on this occasion, which we have no hesitation in saying was respectable throughout, the part of *SIR DAVID DUNDEE* was in the hands of an Amateur, who last Season elicited our warmest praise, for the fine conception he had of the part he then undertook, and for the evident study he had given his author, these attributes equally apply to him in the present instance, and we only hope that some few others of the Amateurs will be guided by his example, in which event, the recommendation we now make to the Manager of having the Prompter hoodwinked on the stage, as is the fashion at the Italian Opera Houses, may be withdrawn.—*RANOM* was ill-dressed but admirably acted—*SCRUPLE*, we scruple to offend this old and favourite Amateur by any remarks. *PAUL PEERY*, was most naturally drunk, *LADY DUNDEE*, *HARRIET* and *KITTY*, were all that Feathers and Paint could make them. In conclusion we have only space and time to notice, that *TEKELI* went off with great spirit, and that the music was played most admirably. *GUY MANNERING* with the REVIEW were announced for Wednesday the 30th Instant, on which occasion we trust there will be a fuller attendance.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Salmon, 19th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. H. Foy, Artillery.
Capt. Thos. Mylne, 1st Lt. Cy.
Cadet James Vincent, Engrs.
Cadet Edwd. Milne, Infy.
Cadet Thos. Pownall, Artillery.
Capt. Patrick Hunter, 1st Lt. Cy.
Major Fraser, 40th Regt.
Ensign T. Powell, 40th Rt.
Lt. Col. Burford.
Capt. Billamore.
Surge. D. C. Bell.
Ensign Thos. T. Christie.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Shortreed.
Asst. Surg. W. Jeaffreson.
Ensign Christie, 17th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVALS.—June 5th.—The H. C. Ship *Berwickshire*, Capt. Frederick Madam, from London, left the Downs, 1st March 1830. Touched nowhere.
6th.—The H. C. Ship *Edinburgh*, Capt. Henry Bax, from England 1st March.
Passengers per *Berwickshire*.—Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Iglesden and Child, Miss E. B. Burford, Miss Jane Adam, Miss Jane Wight, Lieut. Col. Thos. Burford, 14th Rt. N. I., D. C. Bell, Esq. Lieut. Iglesden, Bombay Marine, Mr. Geo. Hadden, writer, Mr. J. E. Hallett, writer, Mr. W. E. Frere writer, Mr. Jas. Vincent Cadet, Mr. Geo. A. Pruett Cadet, Mr. Thos. C. Pownall Cadet, Mr. G. L. Rigby Bombay Marine.
Passengers per *Edinburgh*.—Mrs. Fraser, Miss Morris, Miss Hutt, Major Fraser, H. M. 40th Rt. Capt. Hunter 1st Light Cav. Ensign Powell, H. M. 40th Rt. Mr. J. M. Davies Writer, Mr. L. Burn, Mr. W. H. Grounds, Volunteers

Bombay Marine.

DEPARTURES.—June 6th.—The Hon'ble Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, Capt. Alex. Chrystie, to Penang and China.
Do.—Portuguese Ship Duque De Beja, Ma-
do Joseph Master, to China.
Passengers by Thomas Coutts.—Mrs. Camp-
bell, Capt. J. Campbell, Dr. W. Jefferison.
Passengers by Duque De Beja.—Mrs. Jel-
lico and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Chairmont, for London; Circassian, for do.; Lonach, for do.; Othello, for Liver-
pool; H. C. Abercromby Robinson, for China;
Bannerman, for do.; Caledonia, for do.;
Glennel, for do.; Lowjee, for do.; Sesostris,
for do.; Sunbury for Bengal; Dadoy, for Siam;
Arab Ottoman, for Wootmany.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwick-
shire, and Edinburgh.
FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Chairmont, Othel-
lo, Circassian, Lonach, and Hindostan.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Lowjee, Cale-
donia, Glennel, Asia-Felix, Sunbury, Saindany,
Sir Chas. Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, and Dadoy.
ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary and Woorter.
M. S. Ship Challenger.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Euphra-
tes, and Ternate.
PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.
STEAMERS.—Enterprise, and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Moradabad Rohicund, on the
24th of April, 1839.—the Lady of Captain C.
J. C. Davidson, Engineers, of a Son.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 23d.—Ship John Adam,
Captain P. Butler, from Bombay 6th May.
Do.—Ship Hydrosce, J. De Reys, from Siam
16th Feb. Malacca 25th March, and Penang 8th
April.
Do.—Ship Sir Thomas Munro, R. Gillies,
from Portsmouth, 1st January and Cape 28th
March.
Do.—Brig Margaret R. Richardson, from
Calcutta 9th April and Pondicherry 23d May.
Do.—Ship General Palmer, W. Thomas, from
London 10th. Portsmouth 27th January and
Madras 7th Feb.
Do.—Ship Vesper, D. Brown from Mauritius
3d May.
DEPARTURES.—May 26th.—Ship John Adam,
Capt. P. Butler for Calcutta.
Do.—Ship Sir Thomas Munro, R. Gillies for do

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Ergaad, Captain A. Carstorphian.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Vesper, Captain D. Brown.
Ship Hydrosce Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Ameshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Brig Sir Arch. Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams.
Brig Margaret, Captain R. Richardson.
Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia.
Cutter Antelope, Captain J. J. Taurcan.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on Tuesday the 25th In-
stant, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. 2d Light
Cavalry, of a Daughter.
At Tanjore, on the 21st of May, the Wife of
the Rev. G. Sperscheider, of a Daughter.
At Poonaallee, on the 25th Instant, the
Wife of Mr. Robert Hamilton, Overseer in the
Commissariat, of a Son.
DEATH.—At Bellary, on the 14th Instant, after
a few hours illness, to the great grief of her fa-
mily, Mrs. Elizabeth Chillingsworth, aged 30
years.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent. 29.....	Do.	
New Ditto.....	3.....	Do.
Exchange.....	14.....	per Rupee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—May 16.—The French Ship Jean
Henry.—Bandwin, from Bordeaux 14th De-
cember, Pondichery 9th April, and Madras 10th
May.
DEPARTURES.—May 18th.—Portuguese Ship
St. Antonio, M. A. Remedios, for Achen.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 17th May,
at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales,
Sam Warrick, Esq. of Moulmein, to Maria
eldest daughter of the late Shep pey Greene, Esq.
At Calcutta, on the 15th May, at the Cathe-
dral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, M. A., Pre-
sident Chaplain, Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq.,
of the Civil Service, to Charlotte, third daughter
of Col. J. A. Paul McGregor, Military Auditor
General.
At Calcutta, on the 15th May, at the Cathedral,
by the Revd. T. Robertson, Mr. Charles Brown-
low, to Miss Emily Mary Halford.
BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on Sunday, the
16th May, at the house of W. Leicester, Esq.,
the Lady of J. W. Templer, Esq. Civil Service,
of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Sunday the 16th of May, the
Lady of Robert Swinboe, Esq. of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mon-
sieur, F. Santives, aged 46 years.
At Chowringhee, on the 16th May, Mr. James
Garrod, aged 25 years.
At Calcutta, on the 19th May, John N. Bird,
Esq. Son of Charles Bird, Esq. of Philadelphia,
aged 24 years.

Government Securities.

MAY 6, 1830.		SEMI
BUY.	PREM.	DIS.
26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.	
Dis. 2 0 Old 5 per Cent. Loan 2 8 Dis.		
Dis. 0 12 New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.	
4500 0 Bank of Bengal Share.....	4300 0 Dis.	
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.		
Discount on Private Bills.....	6 6	
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4 0	
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0	

One of the on dits of the day, is that the Go-
vernment is after all actually to be removed to
Meerut, that a remonstrance against the objec-
tions to the measure has had the desired effect,
and the arrangement will take place in the rains,
we give this rumour as we received it, without
at all vouching for the probability of it.—Ben.
Hur. May 19.

Parliamentary In- telligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 9.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.
Lord ELLENBOROUGH laid on the
Table, by his Majesty's command, a number
of papers relating to East India affairs.
After the titles of the papers had been read,
H. S. LORDSHIP again rose, for the purpose,
as he stated, of moving for the appointment of
a Select Committee of their Lordships, to
inquire into the present state of the East
India Company's Trade between Great Britain
and India, and the Trade of the East India
Company with China. He could assure their
Lordships that his Majesty's Government
would enter into the committee entirely free
from any previous engagement whatever. It
was their wish to have no concealment. They
would endeavour to produce all the papers
which might throw a full and clear light on
the financial and commercial condition of the
East India Company. If it appeared that
further information was necessary, it would
be readily given. All that his Majesty's Go-
vernment desired was, that Parliament and
the country should have every opportunity
afforded them of forming a correct judgment
on the whole subject. As the papers would
soon be in the possession of their Lordships,
it would not be necessary for him to draw
their attention to the results which would
naturally present themselves when they con-
sidered these papers with the attention which
they deserved, and which he was confident
their Lordships would give. For his own part,
he felt great satisfaction that the publication
of the papers he then presented, and the
papers he presented by his Majesty's command
last Session, would tend to dissipate
many of the fallacies which had been
industriously circulated through the country.
His Majesty's Government desired that
the country should see the whole truth.
It was not to their Lordships, who were
correctly informed by the Acts of the Legis-
lature, and by the Returns annually made
to Parliament of the general financial con-
dition of India, and of the whole working of
the present system—it was not to their
Lordships that it was necessary to point out
the fallacy which had been industriously cir-
culated, that the territorial finances had de-
rived no benefit from the commercial funds
and profits of the Company. The case was
far otherwise. For the last sixteen years, or
since the existence of the present Charter,
the territorial finance had derived much be-
nefit from the commercial profits, which had
been sufficiently large to pay all the dividends
on proprietors' stock. Since the present
Charter had been in existence confining to
the Company the monopoly of the China
trade the commerce in tea had been carried
on more for the benefit of the finance of
England, than for the benefit of the Company
itself. Their Lordships were aware, by the
Papers that had been already laid on the
Table, that during the last few years the
consumption of tea had greatly increased in
this country, and their Lordships were also
aware, that while the consumption had in-
creased, the price had considerably diminished. In
fact, the quantity of tea now consumed was
more than in the year when the Company's
Charter was renewed, and equal to the con-
sumption of the whole of Europe, except
Russia; and the whole of this increased con-
sumption, amounting to more than five mil-
lion pounds, was obtained at a considerably
less cost than the smaller quantity was for-
merly obtained. Among the Papers presented
to their Lordships last year was an Account
of the Prices of Tea in the different Markets
of the Continent of Europe and in America
which his Majesty had directed his Majesty's
Counsels in different places to supply; but it
was evident that a mere comparison of the
price of tea, without knowing the quali-
ties, was no clew to the real proportion to
the price of tea in this country and on the
Continent, unless quality could at the same
time be compared with quality. In order
to afford Parliament and the country this
information, and the means of forming a
correct judgment as to the price of
the tea imported by the East India
Company compared to that sold on the Con-
tinent, directions had been given to the different

Consuls abroad to send to this country con-
siderable quantities of the tea sold in the
principal marts of the Continent. Every
precaution had been taken to prevent any
unfair dealing, and when the trial had been
made with the tea imported by the East India
Company, and that imported into the Con-
tinent, the country would have correct infor-
mation of the real effect of the monopoly of the
China Trade. It would be satisfactory to
him also to be able to inform their Lordships
that the finances of India were improving,
but this was not the case. When their Lord-
ships recollected, however, the extensive
conquests made by the East India Company,
and when they recollected these extensive
conquests had followed expensive wars—when
they considered that the countries recently
annexed by the Company were more ex-
tensive than their former dominions, while the
population was scanty and the countries
comparatively poor, their Lordships would not
expect that the Company could derive the
same advantages from the newly-acquired
territories as from the more compact, richer,
& smaller territories they formerly possessed.
He should not, however, be dealing fairly
and candidly by the Company if he did not
admit that there was some cause for blame.
No person could feel this more strongly than
he did, and it was impossible to issue stronger
orders than had been from time to time issued
to reduce the expenditure of the country in
every department of the State. It was his
desire to effect an economical reform, and this
desire he knew was also felt by the Local
Governments of India. He had no doubt that
the Noble Lord at the head of the
Administration of that Country would apply
himself zealously and firmly to accomplish
such a reform; in fact he had already done
much, and in doing this, he did not act more
in obedience to his own views than to those
of the Government under which he served.
He could not hold out any expectation of
more than a gradual increase in the Re-
venue of India. For his part, he deprecated
every attempt to increase that revenue by
imposing additional burthens on the people
[hear, hear!]. It could only be increased by
diminishing the charge of collecting it, and
by improving the means by which it was col-
lected. It could only be effected by such
reductions in the expenditure as could be
made without injuring the establishments
necessary for the good government of the
country, by reducing all unnecessary ex-
penditure, by gradually reducing all Eu-
ropean establishments in the country, and
gradually bringing forward, but with extreme
caution, the natives to offices of higher
authority and trust than they at present
attained [hear, hear!]; it was only by such
measures as these pursued firmly, but with
caution and tenderness, to all existing in-
terests, and even to the existing feelings of
individuals, that he looked for the melioration
of the revenue, or hoped at some future time
for its improvement. Since the present Char-
ter was granted to the East India Company
great alterations had been effected in the trade
to India. Some of these improvements were
due, he believed, to the suggestions of a
Committee, appointed on the Motion of the
Noble Marquess opposite (the Marquess of
Lansdown); & their Lordships were aware
that in consequence of these improvements not
a single restriction was continued on the trade
between India and Great Britain, which was
not considered necessary, not for the interests
of the East India Company, but of those of
the empire at large. He could assure their
Lordships that the East India Company had
gone far to increase the facilities for trading
to India. The duties on metals imported
into India, which formerly were 10 per cent.,
had been removed. The duties on woollens,
on blankets, &c., which were five per cent.,
had also been removed. The duties on
cottons, from 7½ per cent. had been lowered
to 2½ per cent. The duties on exports had
all been reduced in the same manner.—The
export duty on Indigo, of 5 per cent., had
been removed. The duty on cotton exported
had also been removed. He could assure
their Lordships that the greatest attention
was now paid by the Government of India, to
afford every advantage and facility to trade
which the state of the finances of the Country
would allow. In particular, the attention of
the Government had of late been directed to
the transit trade; and measures had been
adopted, with a view of removing, as far as
possible, all restrictions from the internal
trade of the country. In considering the sub-
ject, their Lordships would see that two ques-
tions would come before them; the first was—
Parliament would have to consider whether it
was possible to conduct the Government of
India without any assistance, either direct or
indirect, from the Company; and the second
was—whether, if any assistance were neces-
sary, it should be given in the former manner.
He was satisfied that it was not necessary for
him to lay before their Lordships any con-
siderations to show that the political question
was closely united with commercial and finan-
cial questions. He was also satisfied that
they would consider all the details of the sub-
ject, and proceed to deliberate on them with
that calmness and care the importance of the
subject deserved. Above all, he rejoiced to
reflect that there was no disposition among
their Lordships to sacrifice to any supposed
present advantages the future interests of En-
gland, and he was fully prepared equally to

rely on their Lordships' justice, wisdom, and
moderation. The Noble Lord concluded by
moving, "That a Select Committee be appoin-
ted to inquire into the affairs of the East India
Company."

The Marquess of LANSDOWN did not rise
to offer the slightest objection to the Motion
of the Noble Lord. On the contrary, every
person must be glad to see that an early op-
portunity was taken of moving for the appoint-
ment of the Committee. At the same time he
could not avoid observing, with reference to
the course of proceeding, that it would have
been more convenient to their Lordships if the
same practice had been now followed which
had been adopted on a former occasion, when
the affairs of the East India Company were
brought under the investigation of Parlia-
ment. His Majesty's Government had had
the fullest opportunity of satisfying themselves
as to the course of policy it would be most
expedient to pursue with reference to the
many great interests involved in this question.
He knew that for some time past they had
turned their attention to this important sub-
ject, and he should rather that they had first
submitted their views to Parliament in a
tangible shape, assured that Parliament would
then institute an inquiry into the subject with
the same spirit of candour which characterized
all their inquiries. At the same time he had
some reason to believe, from what fell from
the Noble Lord's opinions were already
formed; yet he had no doubt, though his
Lordship might express the opinion of his
Majesty's Government, that their Lordships
would go into the Committee with every
intention to inquire fully into the subject.
He was only a humble individual; but for
himself, he would give to the inquiry the most
earnest and persevering attention. Their
Lordships were called on to discharge one of
the most important and most difficult func-
tions of a Legislature which could ever come
before them—that of providing for the hap-
piness of many millions of persons whom they
had never seen, and whom they could never
see; and those millions were far away beyond
the sea, and yet absolutely within their power.
He had only to express an earnest hope that
the Noble Lord's opinion and the opinion
of his Majesty's Ministers would be unbi-
assed—unbiassed by the wide range of specu-
lations which such inquiries naturally call forth
in an inquiring country like this—unbiassed
by any attention to existing interest or exist-
ing customs, however deep seated, or however
long prevailing, if it were found that these
customs or these interests interfered with the
one great object to which all their delibera-
tions ought to be directed—the happiness of
the people of India. He trusted, if any opo-
sition of interests arose, if any conflict
ensued, that their Lordships would give this
object the preference to all others, being
satisfied that in increasing the happiness of
the people of India, they were adopting the
best means of promoting the prosperity and
wealth of the people of the empire. If the
measures they were to be called on to adopt
were not calculated to raise the character
of the people of India, to give them habits
they did not before possess—to make them
sensible of the advantages of Government, &
attach them to this country—and for their
past condition the Government of this country
had a heavy account to give—if the measures
proposed were not of this nature, they would
only hear from the Noble Lord or the Noble
Lord's successor in office, those repeated
confessions of the inability of India to
provide for its own Government out of its
own resources, and it would continue to be a
burden instead of a support to the empire.
That such improvements would be the result
of the Committee's investigation, he trusted
and hoped. If the Legislature acted on these
principles, looking to no personal interest, it
could not fail to promote the happiness, the
power, and the glory of the country.

Lord DURHAM agreed fully in the impor-
tance of this question, and in the views ex-
pressed by his Noble Friend, and he should not
have thought it necessary to address one word
to their Lordships, concurring as he did in
the appointment of the committee, if he did
not think it would be unfair in him, and want-
ing in candour, not to give the Noble Lord
(Ellenborough) an opportunity in the presence
of their Lordships of affording them some ex-
planation of a certain document published in
India and in the public papers of this country,
and already made the subject of comment in
the other House of Parliament. He would not
call on the Noble Lord for any other explana-
tion, but he trusted that the Noble Lord would
give him the satisfaction of saying that the
paper was not true. He would not enter into
any observations on the document; he would
only call on the Noble Lord to state whether
the letter were his product or not. It pur-
ported to be a letter from the President of the
Board of Controul, addressed, to Sir John
Malcolm.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH would, first of
all reply to the observation which fell from the
Noble Marquess. He was fully impressed
with the importance of the question now to be
considered, and he could not but think that a
Committee of their Lordships was fully quali-
fied to investigate the subject, without its be-
ing introduced by a statement from his Ma-
jesty's Government. His Majesty's Govern-
ment went, however, into the Committee be-
fore they had come to any determination, and
he could not but think that the inquiry which

he proposed would go far to inform the minds of both the Parliament and the Government. There were many points on which he desired fuller information before he made up his mind. With respect to the question put by the Noble Baron, concerning a letter addressed by me to Sir John Malcolm, I must say, of that letter I can find no copy. When he first heard of the letter being published, he had no recollection of it; but since he had read the letter he had no reason to doubt that it was substantially a letter written by him (Lord Ellenborough). There was some variation between the letter published here and that published in India. There was a variation in one word, which was most important. He could assure their Lordships, that had he, in confidence, communicated officially with Sir John Malcolm on the subject of that document, he could not have expressed any other sentiments than were expressed in that letter, nor could he have adopted any other course than to advise his Majesty to appoint Sir J. Dewar and Sir William Seymour to be Judges. He should have desisted his public duty, and been unworthy of the confidence his Majesty was pleased to place in him.

Lord DURHAM was sorry to hear the Noble Lord avow the letter, and the sentiments it contained. He could not say that he should submit any Motion on the subject; but he did sincerely regret that the Noble Lord had avowed the sentiments of the letter, particularly as the greater part of the population of the country with which he was connected, who took a greater interest in the affairs of India, regarded the sentiments of that letter as conveying an impression, that an unfair attempt was made on the independence of the Judges in India. He could not regret that this should be the impression among those who wished well to India—though it might not be the exact letter, the Noble Lord had distinctly avowed it. There was a general belief, in a matter so serious, that the rest of his Majesty's Government would have disclaimed the sentiments of that letter; and it still remained for them to consider, if those sentiments, avowed by the Ruler of India, might not be a serious detriment in any question affecting the commerce and interests of that country. He was not prepared to submit any Motion; he did not know that he should do so; but he should have felt it a dereliction of his duty not to declare the anxiety he felt, in common with most of his country, that the administration of justice might be kept pure.

The Duke of WELLINGTON: His Noble Friend sitting near him had stated to their Lordships that he was the author of the letter in question. He was bound, therefore, by the terms of that letter; but he was not bound by the sentiments other persons might attribute to his Noble Friend. He did not see one word in that letter derogatory to the independence of the Judges in the East Indies. What his Noble Friend had stated was certain—for the Judge, Sir J. Grant, had not conducted himself with discretion. If his Noble Friend had at that time known the decision of the Privy Council, he would have had the highest authority for declaring that the Judge had not conducted himself according to law. His Noble Friend said he wrote the letter avowed by his public duty. The law laid down by the Judge was considered bad; and the Privy Council had decided that it was. The Judge, then, in pronouncing it was good law, had conducted himself indiscreetly. His Noble Friend then said he had recommended the appointment of two dissenting Judges to control the one individual [a laugh]; and this was considered an attack on the independence of the Judges, though there was not one word in the letter that went to that point. His Noble Friend further said that, since the transaction occurred, the East India Company had applied to the Privy Council to have Sir J. P. Grant recalled, and the Privy Council had recommended that he should be recalled, in order to answer for his conduct respecting the transaction referred to in the private letter. He must say that his Noble Friend was to blame for writing a private letter concerning such a transaction; for that he would not defend his Noble Friend; but it was never to be expected that in a correspondence of a private and confidential nature every word was to be weighed; and if it were so, no man would be a Minister.

Lord DURHAM thought he could point out some passages of the letter which the Noble Duke seemed not to have read attentively ["I have," from the Duke of Wellington], which was an attack on the independence of the Judges. The Noble Lord then referred to that part of the letter which describes Sir J. Grant to be like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones, as an attack on the independence of the Judges. He thought the country would not agree with the Duke of Wellington's opinion of the law; and that even the Noble Lord on the Woolpack would not like his interpretation of law.

Lord Viscount MELVILLE entertained opinions entirely in conformity with those expressed by the Noble Duke, with regard to the letter in question. He would take the liberty of saying that a great deal of flippancy had been used on the subject of the letter, but not by the Noble Baron who wrote it. A great deal of misconception existed with respect to the situation of Judges in the Colonies, by comparing them, to the Judges of this Country. But what was the fact? The Judges were learned persons, who sometimes conceived that their Courts possessed a power which must be executed, and, if not executed by others that they must put their decrees in force. The Governor of Bombay had

said on such an occasion, "You are wrong, you have no jurisdiction—you must not, and ought not to execute your decrees." The Judge, however, persisted; the Governor resisted; he was justified in opposing the Judge's decrees; and he was told he was wrong. He entertained an opinion totally different from some he had heard, and the authority he quoted for his opinion, was that of Parliament itself. What happened with respect to the Courts of India fifty years before? The Supreme Court at Bengal then entertained a notion of its power, which it carried to a greater length than Sir J. P. Grant had done, and it employed a large number of persons to enforce its decrees, by which it caused the greatest confusion. What did the Government do? It sent a military officer to oppose the Judge's forces; and when the Governor was informed that this was not sufficient, he sent an additional force. What did the Parliament do? It supported the Governor, and very near impeached the Chief Justice. It passed an Act, which is now on the Statute Book, enacting that the Governor of Colonies must be supported; and by the first claims, it exempted the Governor-General of India, and the Governor of Bombay and Madras, from the authority of the Supreme Court. It enacted, too, that if the acts of the Government were challenged by the Supreme Court, it should be sufficient to plead the order of the Governor as a bar to all proceeding. It further indemnified the Governors for resisting the Judges. It was very well to talk about the independence of the Judges in India, but it was not in independence in truth. They must have that sort of discretion not to put the country into danger, by exercising the power which belonged to their Courts. The case which lately occurred at Bombay was similar to what occurred at Bengal fifty years ago. The Judge had directed a *habeas corpus* to issue concerning a Zemindar of influence and property, and holding a high office, which the Government stopped. A complaint was made that the Judges had misunderstood the law. He did not blame the Judge for acting on his own opinion of the law—in that he did right. But what did he do to support his decrees? Why, he shut up his Court.—The Governor did that which he had a right to do, and the Judge therefore shut up his Court, and denied all the people justice. The case had hardly been described fairly; it was not only necessary, as his Noble Friend said, that the Judges should be of discreet minds; they must also be full of integrity, and learned in the law. It had happened to him more than once to have to advise his Majesty to recall a Judge from India. He had not the slightest doubt, that on such occasions he had expressed himself in a manner similar to the sentiments of his Noble Friend. There was not a year passed when there were not confidential communications between the Governors and the Judges, and the Judges had a right to give an opinion, and caution the Governors when they were likely to do anything wrong. If any doubt arose about the power of the Governor, it was customary to caution him not to come into contact with the law. There was a confidential intercourse between the Judges and the Governor and the Judge cautioned the Governor to keep out of his Court; and if the Governor found it necessary, an application was made to Parliament to provide a remedy. He contended that the Judges of this country must not show their independence when they went to India; they must be careful not to commit the Governor; they must not set up their own notions of law; the Judge must agree with what the authority of the Governor declares wrong. If the Judges set up their own authority, it was impossible to say what was the extent of their jurisdiction, or whom they might not make subject to it. Disputes might be referred home, but the Judge could not be suffered to shut up his Court. The conduct of Sir J. P. Grant was in his opinion extremely blameable, & so thought the Privy Council. Finally, if any person conceived that the independence of Judges in India stood upon the same footing as the independence of Judges in this country, it was altogether a mistake; and asserting that such an opinion was erroneous, he had much higher authority than any he had hitherto heard quoted against it.

Lord HOLLAND said, that when the Noble Viscount opposite rose, he was afraid that that Noble Lord was about to read his Noble Friend (Lord Ellenborough) a severe lecture upon the style and tenor of the letter in question, seeing that the Noble Viscount at the outset deprecated any flippancy upon a subject so grave and important; but instead of so turning round upon his friend, he pursued a course altogether the reverse, and endeavoured to bear out the Noble writer of that letter in the assertion that the question of law was one of comparative insignificance. That was the very sentiment of the letter, upon which those who objected to it might lay no inconsiderable stress. The Noble Lord, in his letter, declared that the question of law was one of comparative insignificance, and that what he chiefly objected to was the tone and temper of the Judges—the tenor of the language which they delivered from the Bench. However, it was scarcely fair to come to any conclusion upon matters turning upon the mere language of the letter, as the Noble Lord had not thought proper to inform the House what parts of the letter were authentic, and what were not so; but thus much he (Lord Holland) could not help saying, that the effect of the letter had been to produce a considerable sensation in that country, and it was calculated to produce a considerable sensation here, that any Member of his Majesty's Government should

be found writing to a public functionary in India that errors in matters of law were comparatively of little importance, and that the speeches from the Judges on the Bench—the tone and temper of those speeches, constituted the whole ground of offence. That it was much worse to touch the Supreme Government than to be guilty of illegal proceedings [hear, hear?]. But after all, the real question was, what impression such a letter was calculated to make upon the public mind here and in India? He knew that in this country at least an impression was created, that in the appointment of the new Judges an improper bias and sway had been permitted to operate in the recommendation of the individuals appointed. He begged most unfeignedly to assure their Lordships, that he felt much dislike to the discussion of such topics, and no man could doubt that it would be infinitely more pleasurable even to have been the writer of that letter than the person by whom it was made public; but with observations on that subject he would not trouble their Lordships; he would merely state, as a matter of fact, that an opinion prevailed in England that it was expected subservience, and not knowledge and integrity, which recommended to favour in the appointment in question. That was his opinion; and unless he was very much misinformed, it was likely to be the opinion in India, and it was one likely to be productive of serious ill consequences—unless, indeed, the Noble Lord could prove it to be without foundation. He (Lord Holland) was perfectly willing to allow for the privacy of the communication; but he could not forget that it was a letter from one public officer to another, and it had been written by the Noble Lord opposite and its contents had transpired; and if they were at all such as had been described, he could not doubt that the effects of it would be unfortunate both for England and for India.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he thought he should be the last man in that House, or in the country, who should be accused of the slightest attempt to trench upon the independence of Judges. To be incapable of such an act was that for which, he thought, all men who had the slightest knowledge of him, would give him the most ample credit. He had too strong a recollection of the high qualities of his Noble and Learned Father, not to respect the independence of Judges, and do all in his power for the maintenance and preservation of that independence. Had he entertained the most distant idea of subverting or weakening, or in any respect assailing the independence of Judges in India there could be no question of his deserving the severest reprobation; but of such conduct he declared himself totally incapable. He was not opposed to the independence of Judges but he was determined to resist their usurpations. He was determined to resist any attempt they might make to grasp at powers which were not given, but expressly taken from them by the law. Power which, if his information was to be depended on, and he had no reason to doubt its accuracy, could not be exercised without the most imminent danger to the tranquillity of that influence which we there possessed. Much needless importance had been attached to the expression that legal errors were comparatively of little importance; he would repeat and maintain that assertion; they were, comparatively, insignificant; errors in law were as nothing, compared with the tenour of language coming from the elevation of the Bench—proceeding from the lips of men clothed, as it were, with royal authority, and directed against the Executive Government of the country. He would affirm to their Lordships, that unless the integrity of that Government were maintained in insulated and unapproached power, British authority could not be maintained in India. That authority depended upon opinion, and it could not be maintained if exposed to cavil or liable to obstruction.—Again he would declare that the sentiments contained in that letter were such as he felt commanded to express by his sense of public duty. As to the appointment which had been made the subject of animadversion, he believed, if the qualifications, of the individual in question were inquired into, it would be found that none need be better qualified than he was for filling that situation. He made the fullest inquiry into that gentleman's character, and he found it to be in all respects suited to the office. In the correspondence held by him with the Supreme Government, he had displayed a complete possession of the legal knowledge required; but not only did he possess the knowledge of law, but also what was, of more importance—he possessed that discretion which peculiarly fitted him for the situation of Chief Justice. Influenced by such information, and decided by such evidence as satisfied his mind of the perfect fitness of that gentleman, hesitated not to offer his advice to his appointment; that advice he certainly never should have given, had he not been assured that the object of it was in an eminent degree possessed of that discretion for which he gave him credit, and also for that gentlemanly conduct which would impart dignity and efficiency to the discharge of his duties. In one of the interviews which he (Lord Ellenborough) had with that Gentleman, he read a passage from the writings of Sir William Jones, descriptive of the duties of a Judge, expressing his deliberate determina-

tion to govern his conduct as a Judge by the rules which Sir Wm. Jones laid down. Now, if he made as good a Judge as Sir Wm. Jones wished to be, the House or the country would have little reason to complain of the appointment. In a country situated as India was, nothing became of greater importance than to maintain the character of those who were charged with great responsibility, and he submitted that such authority and influence as was there required could never be maintained otherwise, than by resisting the interference of one Department with another. The Question on the Appointment of the Committee was then put and agreed to.

THE EAST INDIES. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 9.

Mr. PEEL, Sir, his Majesty's Government feel it to be their duty to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of redeeming that pledge which they gave at the close of the last Session of Parliament, that they would, early after the commencement of the present Session, themselves propose a Committee of Inquiry, for the purpose of investigating the state of the commerce between this country and our East India possessions. If, in proposing that Committee, my statement should so far as its length is concerned, appear disproportioned to the vast importance of the subject or if I should forbear from entering on the present occasion into those manifold and most important details which are connected with this topic I beg to assure the House that it is not from any indifference or insensibility to the paramount attention which the subject demands, but from the recollection of and the reflection on the position in which I stand to-night and on the duty which the undertaking of to-night devolve upon me. It is not part of my duty to submit to the House any plan for their future Government: it is no part of my duty to state the views and opinions of the Government with respect to the renewal of the present privileges possessed by the East India Company. My duty is confined to the proposal of an inquiry; and I trust that there will be no attempt made to embarrass that inquiry, while entering into that collection of opinions and facts which must form the subject of future consideration on a question involving more important interests and imposing higher obligations of moral duty than any question which comes within the sphere or scope of public affairs, or can be presented to the consideration of the Legislature [hear, hear?]. I have another motive for avoiding the discussion of details at present—which is, because it is no part of my present object to provoke a lengthened discussion or conflicting opinion on the affairs of India, I think that it is facts and not conflicting arguments, at which we ought to get in the first instance [hear, hear?]. I shall propose the appointment of one Committee for the purpose of examining that great mass of documentary evidence which is ready to be submitted to their notice, and of instituting that personal examination of the witnesses who are both conversant with the facts at which we want to get, and qualified by local information to form opinions worthy of our attention [hear, hear?]. I propose the appointment of only one Committee, rather than of two or three Committees, because I doubt whether every part of the subject is not so intimately connected together as to give us a better chance of simplicity and information from the labours of one Committee than of two or three [hear, hear?]; such, for instance, as one on our trade with India; and questions are so intimately connected that I fear confusion would be more likely to arise from their being separated than from their being joined and for this suggestion I have to make my acknowledgments to the Hon. Member for Callington (Mr. Baring), from whom any suggestion must always be considered as valuable. I apprehend that the having more than one Committee would oblige them to travel over much of the same ground and in the event of their reports running counter, the questions would rather be bewildered than cleared by their labours [hear, hear?]. I propose this Committee, Sir, with a view of instituting a full and unlimited investigation into the state of the Affairs of the East Indies Company, and every document connected with those affairs shall be laid before that Committee without the slightest reserve [hear?]. This Committee, Sir, is not proposed for the purpose of ratifying any engagement entered into between the Government and the East India Company; no such engagement, open or secret, expressed or implied exists [hear, hear, hear?]; nor is this Committee proposed for the purpose of sanctioning any premeditated determination on the part of Government; no such determination has been formed [hear, hear?]. But having stated that no such engagement has been entered into on the part of Government, I feel myself entitled on that very account to impress on the House the extreme importance of the measure before them and to implore them to consider that they must have other objects in view than the merely determining in what manner British commerce is to be carried into that part of the globe [hear, hear?]. There are other considerations connected with it of

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

had been embarrassed on a former evening when the subject had been suddenly introduced, at a time when his Noble Friend was labouring under severe domestic affliction, which had prevented him (Mr. B.) from seeing him for a long time previous, or from speaking to him upon the subject of the letter which had been attributed to him. He (Mr. B.) also felt embarrassed on other grounds. He then thought there would have been a necessity of alluding to circumstances affecting another person, and circumstances for which he would be, in all probability, put upon his trial. The person he alluded to was Sir John Grant, and he was of course anxious to avoid saying anything which might tend to raise a prejudice against a man who was shortly to be put upon his trial. He had since, however, ascertained that the charges preferred against Sir J. Grant were in consequence of circumstances which had taken place before his Noble Friend had written the letter, and therefore the difficulty was removed. He had also since seen the only copy of that letter, which was now in his Noble Friend's possession, and which he (Lord B.) had received from Bombay. It came from Sir J. Grant to his son in England, and through the courtesy of the latter Gentleman was his Lordship furnished with this copy. And in this copy, which, having been taken in India, must undoubtedly be considered as the best authority, it appeared that his Lordship had said, not that we will now the Charter, but that we will review the Charter (cheers and laughter). Thus it seems there was not only a difference in the Indian and English Papers, but the chief word had been altered as appeared from the Copy. He could assure the Honourable Member for Calne and the house that the supposition that his Noble Friend had the slightest intention of treating the Judges with indignity, or of attacking their independence, was equally unfounded. His Noble Friend entertained no such desire. Any construction of his Noble Friend's letter, imputing to him such a desire, he (Mr. Banks) who knew, his Noble Friend so well, was convinced was a misconstruction. With respect to the circumstances which had led to the correspondence between Sir John Malcolm and his Noble Friend, although he felt that a great part of the embarrassment which pressed upon him on a former night was removed, he had no wish to allude to those circumstances further than was necessary for his Noble Friend's vindication. He would beg first to make a few observations on the peculiar hardship of his Noble Friend's case. This discussion was raised at the distance of many months from the occurrence—an occurrence not very generally known in London at the time, and now almost forgotten. The paper in question, therefore, appeared as if it were a kind of Manifesto issued by his Noble Friend as President of the Board of Control, throwing imputations on the character and conduct of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and endeavouring to destroy their correspondence. So far, however, was this from being the case; that his Noble Friend's letter was a reply to a most urgent communication from Sir John Malcolm, made under circumstances which he considered of the highest importance. So deeply impressed was Sir John Malcolm with the fact that the natives of India (an attention to whose feelings and interests had been so ably and powerfully recommended by the Honourable Member for Calne) were enduring the greatest distress and alarm in consequence of the new experiment which was making of extending the authority of the Judge, that he thought it necessary to send a dispatch by the quickest mode of conveyance, stating the facts, earnestly soliciting the immediate interposition of the Home Authorities on the subject, and declaring that the tranquillity of that part of India and the honour of the Government were vitally concerned, and demanded the most prompt attention. Nothing could be more true than that it was our first and paramount duty, and as the Hon. Member for Calne had justly observed, that it would be the first and paramount duty of the Committee about to be appointed, anxiously to consider and guard the interest and happiness of the natives of India over whom we were rulers; and he (Mr. Banks) would say, that nothing could more strongly militate against the interest and happiness of these natives than allowing such an interference on the part of the Judges of the Indian Courts as that which had been unhappily attempted by the Supreme Court at Bombay; and which was an experiment to render the natives who resided at any distance whatever from the Presidency amenable to certain processes of the Bombay Court, to which they had until that period been strangers, and respecting which they entertained great apprehension. He had had an opportunity of seeing minutes which had been made by the Marquess of Hastings, when he was Governor-General of India, during a journey which he had made into those newly-ceded provinces, which at that period had fallen under the dominion of the British Crown. In those minutes, his Lordship stated that he found one general, and indeed, as it appeared to him, universal feeling among the natives of India abhorrence of the introduction of British law. They entertained the greatest fear of being rendered amenable, directly or indirectly, to the authority of the British Courts of Justice. What, therefore, could be expected to be the consequences of the new and strange experiment which, without any adequate cause, was making upon them by the Supreme Court at Bombay? There was nothing to justify it; it was contrary to all the ideas of law entertained by any Judge who ever sat on the Bench in any of the Courts of India, or by any lawyer who ever practised at the bar of any of those Courts. He regretted that he did not see the Honourable and Learned Member for Knaresborough in his place, or he would appeal to him on the subject, and ask him whether, while he was sitting as a Judge in India, he ever entertained such an idea, or whether, on the contrary, he would not have shrunk from endeavoring to subject to a power, which he knew they regarded with abhorrence, those natives in whose favour and defence that Hon. and Learned Gentleman had frequently spoken so forcibly and eloquently? Unhappily, however, it did occur to two of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, that natives residing at a distance from that Presidency were amenable to the processes of that Court, and that if they opposed those processes they were

liable to punishment. That they conceived this conscientiously, he most readily admitted; but he maintained that they conceived it in ignorance of the law. However, they issued a process directed to a Hindoo, against whom there was no pretence for such a proceeding; and afterwards took other measures for enforcing their order. The aggrieved individual appealed to Sir John Malcolm, as Governor of Bombay, and Sir John Malcolm, satisfied that such an exercise of authority on the part of the Judges of the Supreme Court was illegal and unjustifiable, used the authority vested in him and declared that such process should not, in the first instance, be allowed during his government—a process which might so easily be made the instrument of tyranny and oppression. The opposition, however, which Sir James Malcolm made to what he conceived an unwarrantable exercise of the power of the Supreme Court was distinguished by temper, mildness, and moderation. In the first instance he tried the effect of remonstrance. He implored the Judges of that Court not to persevere in their determination until the matter had been referred to the consideration of the Home Authorities. But the remaining Judge, after the death of Sir C. Chambers—of whom he was bound in justice to say, that an individual more amiable as a man, or more conscientious as a Judge never existed—persevered in his unhappy mistake; for that it was a mistake he would produce undoubted authority to show [a cry of no, no!]. He meant the decision of the King in Council. Such being the state of things, Sir John Malcolm sent home a full and faithful statement of facts, and left them to the determination of the Home Authorities. It was with reference to this statement of Sir John Malcolm's, that his Noble Friend's letter was written; and there being two vacancies on the judicial seat of the Supreme Court at Bombay (for the Chief Justice had died without having taken any part in these proceedings) to those vacancies his Noble Friend had alluded. The Honourable Member for Calne had upon this point gone much beyond what the expressions which had been used by his Noble Friend justified. It was impossible that his Noble Friend could be influenced by any improper motives in the appointments which he made for the purpose of filling up the vacancies in question. Both the individuals were wholly unknown to him, except by name. With respect to the appointment of one of them, Sir Wm. Seymour he would refer to the words of his Noble Friend for the purpose of being enabled to give an explanation of those words, and to show, not only that his Noble Friend was not influenced in that appointment by any improper inducement, but that the motives by which he was really influenced, reflected great honour and credit upon him. His Noble Friend said in his letter, "The Puisse Judge appointed in the room of Sir C. Chambers is Mr. Wm. Seymour, of the Chancery Bar. The Lord Chancellor has a very good opinion of him; and generally I think he appeared to have higher claims than any other candidate. He is a gentleman in his manner, and a man of cultivated mind. He seems to have right notions of his duty [hear, hear!]; and of the law, which has been so strangely misinterpreted." Now, as he (Mr. Banks) has observed on a former night, here was one proof of the hardship of having a confidential letter exposed. For in such a letter expressions might be used, ambiguous to any other person, but perfectly intelligible to the person to whom the letter was addressed. His Noble Friend had peculiar reasons for saying that the gentleman of whom he was writing appeared to have right notions of his duty. The reasons were these:—When Sir William Seymour waited on his Noble Friend on receiving an intimation that his Noble Friend was inclined to appoint him, his Noble Friend put various questions to him in order to ascertain his fitness for the situation. "Sir," said Sir William Seymour, "I cannot answer you better, or in any other manner, respecting the notions I entertain of my duties, than by showing you these extracts from the writings of Sir William Jones. These extracts appear to me to comprehend the duties of an Indian Judge, and by them I am prepared to regulate my conduct." It was to that circumstance that his Noble Friend referred when he said in his letter to Sir John Malcolm, that Sir Wm. Seymour seemed to have right notions of his duty. He (Mr. B.) was sure the House would forgive his anxiety to vindicate his Noble and absent Friend, and to remove the unfounded imputations which had been thrown upon him. The feelings of his Noble Friend when he wrote his letter was one of the paramount duty (so well described by the Hon. Member for Calne) of watching over the interest and happiness of the natives of India; and if the expressions which he used under that feeling were interpreted to indicate a disposition to lower the estimation, or diminish the independence, or degrade the character of the Indian Judges, that interpretation was a mis-interpretation. His Noble Friend's sole object was, to protect the natives from the consequences of acts which it was stated by Sir John Malcolm had filled them with the utmost dejection and alarm. The question itself became the subject of consideration before his Majesty's Privy Council which was the authority to which he had referred in a former part of his observations; and to the judgement of which authority all must bow as decisive. It was brought under the consideration of that authority, not by Sir John Malcolm, not by his Noble Friend, but by Sir John Grant; who, conceiving himself aggrieved by the conduct of the Governor, sent over a representation of the case to the Home Government. The case was heard before the Privy Council; and their judgement was, that in every part of the transaction Sir John Grant was entirely wrong, and that in every part of the transaction Sir John Malcolm was entirely right; and the judgement, in conclusion, admonished all who all were concerned "to take notice of it, and to govern themselves accordingly." At the meeting of the Privy Council, from which this judgement proceeded, were present the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Baron, and both the Chief Justices; for the subject was justly considered as one of the greatest moment. Under these circumstances, he must contend that his Noble Friend's error, if error it were, was of the most venial description; and arose entirely

from his anxiety to protect the natives of India from what justly appeared to him to be an improper interference with them. In answer to the observation, that a person holding a high official situation ought not to state one opinion in his public dispatches and another in his confidential communications, he had only to remark, that after the appointment of the Judges, his Noble Friend could not address any public dispatches to them. They were responsible only to the King and to Parliament. This was not the first occasion on which disputes had arisen between Governor & Judges in India. About 50 years ago a similar occurrence had taken place, which all who were conversant with the history of our Indian Empire would easily recollect. It happened very shortly after the introduction of the forms of English law into India, and was the first instance of any collision between the Government and Councils of India and the Supreme Courts. To such great lengths did the affair proceed, that Parliament was at length obliged to interfere. The House were aware that he alluded to the transaction which took place, he believed, in the year 1781, between Sir Elijah Impey and Warren Hastings. On a reference to the Parliamentary Debates, it would be found that the subject had created a great sensation in this country; and in order to remedy the evils which had manifested themselves, a Bill had been brought into Parliament, to regulate anew the Supreme Court of Judicature in India, and restrain and confine its powers within certain limits.—[The Honourable Member here read a portion of the preamble of the Bill to which he alluded.] He mentioned this circumstance to show that his Noble Friend had done no more than his duty in opposing the attempted extension by the Supreme Court at Bombay, of the powers by which they had been invested by law. He apologised to the House for having trespassed so long upon their attention; but it was impossible for him to sit still and hear the charges which were thrown out against his Noble Friend without endeavouring to show their utter want of foundation. All he regretted was, that his Noble Friend had not a more competent advocate to vindicate him from the aspersion which had been cast upon him, he by no means presumed to say that, looking at his Noble Friend's letter as published in the newspapers, there was nothing in it against which an objection might be taken; but he utterly disclaimed, in the name of his Noble Friend, the slightest intention on his part of lowering the dignity or diminishing the independence of the Judges in India.

Mr. STUART was of opinion that an immediate and extensive inquiry ought to be instituted into the administration of justice in India. He especially reprobated the practice of appointing local Judges in the provinces by the Government, without due inquiry into their qualifications. Those Judges dependent on the Government, and removable at the pleasure of Government, which gave the Government an influence over them utterly inconsistent with the impartial administration of justice. In support of his statement, the Honourable Member read an opinion which was given two years ago by the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach, in delivering his judgment on an appeal brought before him from the decision of those local Indian Courts. It stated, "That he had before occasion to deplore the Constitution of those Courts, as giving rise to a partial and disgraceful mode of administering justice; and that on that occasion he had represented the matter to the Board of Control, with a view to the correction of the evil, recommending that those Judges should be appointed at home. Some circumstances, however, had prevented the interference of the Board of Control on the subject. The case now before him was one which had evidently been decided in a manner contrary to every principle of law and justice, and afforded so strong an additional reason for the change which he had recommended that he would furnish the Board of Control with copies of the evidence, and endeavour to induce the Board to reconsider its former determination." These facts accounted for the statement of the Honourable Member, that the natives of the India were averse to the introduction of English law. On that point he differed from the Hon. Member. He did not believe that the natives of India were averse to the introduction of the English law. But the House would see, from the circumstance to which he had alluded, the way in which the English law was in some cases administered in India. He was glad to find that the Noble President of the Board of Control had at last got a copy of his letter to Sir John Malcolm. It appeared that the first use which Sir J. Malcolm made of this confidential letter, after reading it, was to send it to the breakfast table of Sir John Grant [no, no!]. He had so understood it; and he also understood that it had been sent home by Sir John Grant to his son. Yet this was the letter which the Hon. Gent. had laboured to prove was strictly private and confidential, never intended to be made use of, and which could have seen the light only by a disgraceful breach of confidence. On the letter itself he would say that it was most disgraceful to a King's Minister [hear, hear, hear!]. In due time the House would perhaps see the letter from Sir John Malcolm, in answer to which the Hon. Gentleman had said this private and confidential letter of the Noble Lord's was written. He should like to know by what law Sir John Malcolm was authorised to interfere with the Courts of Law in India. The Hon. Member had alluded to the first act by which the Supreme Courts were appointed, and to the differences between the Council and the Chief Judge at Bengal. He wished the Hon. Gentleman had gone further, and had alluded to the Resolutions of the House of Commons on the subject and the recoil of the Chief Judge. In order to neutralize the animosities which prevailed between the Sovereign Council and the Supreme Court, Mr. Hastings appointed Sir Elijah Impey in addition to his office Justice of that Court, Judge of the Sudder Duanee Adaulut. The consequence was, that the subject was taken up by the House of Commons in 1782, and certain Resolutions were agreed to by a majority of 53, declaring that it was highly improper that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature should hold any other office or appointment. This was followed by an Address to the King to recal Sir Elijah Impey in order that he might answer to the charge preferred against him, and he was recalled accordingly. There certainly might be cases in which the interference of the Indian Government with the

Court's might be expedient; but he denied that as a case under consideration was one of them, with the Charter of the Supreme Court of Bombay, all persons in civil, military, or naval service, engaged to be obedient to its authority. Had the Governor and Council of Bombay complied with this injunction? On the contrary, Sir J. Malcolm wrote a letter to the Judges requiring them to abstain from exercising their authority, and expressing his intention to resist it. The Supreme Court was wrong, and the question was whether the Government was right. He wished for the appointment of two Committees—one to inquire into the trade between India and China; and the other, into that between India and Great Britain. The trade from England to India was not altogether a monopoly, but that to China.

Mr. BANKS said he had been misunderstood. All he meant to say was, he did not know from whom Sir J. Grant received the letter. It was marked "private."

Mr. HUME: How did the Hon. Member know that that was correct?

Mr. STEWART explained.

Mr. LITTLETON wished to know if the Committee was to report its opinions to the House? This was an important question. He was aware that a report of a Committee did not bind the House, but it went far with public opinion, and it was a strong instrument in the hands of Government, if at least it corresponded with the views of Ministers. In 1813 the House first required from Government its views in the shape of a resolution, and it then took evidence at the bar of the whole House. This, however, was found to be difficult, and the present method was preferable.

Mr. PEEL had expressly stated, that the House would reserve to itself its judgment. He, for one, would be quite content that the Committee should report evidence and abstain from observations, but he certainly thought it a difficult question absolutely to preclude the Committee from making observations. That Committee would have laid before it a very large mass of papers on Finance, and they might think it right to present a summary of these papers and make some observations upon them. The Committee on the State of Ireland had possessed the power to report its observations; but aware of the conflict of sentiments, it had abstained from giving its opinions on the Catholic Question. The present Committee was appointed without any wish to prejudice the judgment of the House, and it was left to the Committee whether they would make any observations or not.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that the question was general upon the whole affairs of India. With respect to the letter which had been alluded to, he must enter his protest against its being considered a mere private letter. Letters of a Minister, addressed to a public servant, and treating of matters of very high importance, ought to be cognizable by Parliament. If it should be a matter of any substantive Motion, the House would perceive that it was a matter of great public importance; and they would find it difficult to reconcile to their feelings that it tended in no degree to lower the dignity or independence of the Judges of India. His Right Honourable Friend had now redeemed the pledge given last Parliament, that a Committee should be appointed, and have all the necessary powers to go into a comprehensive inquiry into the interests which connected this country with British India. No man could doubt this who saw how the Committee was constituted. That Committee, he had no doubt, would inquire into the administration of criminal and civil justice; and if they did not do this, they would find it difficult to enter upon the improvement of the civil condition of the natives of India. In like manner, when finances were inquired into, he trusted that the Committee would not merely investigate the amount of income and the charges upon it, but ascertain the mode of its collection—the sources whence it was derived—and how it generally affected that country and this. He had heard, with satisfaction, the Committee were not receive from Government any prescriptive system or opinions whatever. He was sorry that impression should go forth that the Right Honourable Gentleman was not willing to part with any of the machinery by which the trade of India was carried on. If this were the case, the interests of the out-ports, the interests of the consumers, could not prevail against those changes which the public voice wished to impress upon the Government and the Parliament. There was an opinion prevalent that there was a disposition to uphold the present system. He trusted that the Committee would be found capable of embracing so extensive a field of inquiry. The Committee ought not to report the Resolutions to the House, or recommend any specific course. It could not be right that the monopoly should continue as it was—an impediment to an intercourse of individuals with India, and without being a benefit to the Company. He would now ask whether it was the intention of Government to deal with another great Charter, which was also about to expire. He meant the Charter of the Bank of England? He must say, that out of the uses or abuses of that Charter had grown most of the evils and difficulties of the country. He would not go into so extensive a subject; but if our commerce was crippled, if our industry was in an unsatisfactory state, all might be traced to the unfortunate circumstances by which the Bank was entrusted with the power and means of influencing the prosperity of the country, a power beyond that which was possessed by the Crown itself. The history of the last thirty years shewed that the power of the Bank affected the property and pursuits of every man in the country—the power of placing the country in a situation of war or peace. But that Charter must be reviewed in one or two years, great inconvenience would arise from not viewing it speedily; and he trusted that a Committee of Inquiry would take place before any such renewal took place. The interests now to such were those of the public at large. He was one of those who thought that the Charter ought to be continued under modifications. If the Charter of the Bank had formerly been renewed without any inquiry, the disadvantages had since been made manifest; and the renewal, moreover, had been under circumstances of supposed advantages to Government in contracts then pending; and in the arrangements reference was had more to those contracts than to the general advantages of the public.

Mr. STEWART defended the India Compa-

at some length, but in a tone totally inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. J. STEWART explained.

General GASCOYNE differed totally from his Honourable Colleague. He was not satisfied with the appointment, nor with the mode of appointing the Committee. The appointment had evidently been made merely for purposes which Ministers had already settled. Where, in this Committee, were the Members for the various commercial towns [hear, hear!]? There were none but for Bristol and Liverpool, and only one of the Members was taken from each of these towns. It appeared, therefore, to him that the selection of this Committee was one of which the House could not approve, especially with reference to what was intended in the consideration of this question. Among the rest of the names he saw that of Mr. W. O'Brien, the Member for Ennis. When he saw that name he naturally asked what it was which made that Hon. Member the object of selection? and he was answered, "Oh! he has written a pamphlet in favour of the East India Company" [hear!]. Now that was, or it was not, a reason for naming him on the Committee; and as the Hon. Member did not seem to have any particular interest in the question, he might not be every objectionable; but if there were opportunity, he (Gen. Gascoyne) thought he knew different individuals whom he might recommend, and who were at least full as well calculated to be members of the Committee as the Hon. Member for Ennis, although they had not been named upon it. From this and other circumstances, he did verily believe that Ministers had already come to some conclusion on the subject, and that they intended to renew the Charter; or else they would be willing to separate the questions, and to appoint different Committees to consider of the trade to China, and of the state of India generally. As to the Committee they had now appointed he could tell them that neither the agricultural nor the commercial interest would be satisfied with it. He complained of the nomination not individually, but generally; and he thought it indicated that the minds of the Ministers were resolved on a renewal of the Charter. He said that, because it seemed to him they had taken pains to secure a Committee that would not give a different result. He could assure them that he did not wish to be on the Committee himself, indeed he would decline a seat there if it were offered to him; for in his opinion there never could be a Committee appointed on a more important subject, or requiring more constant and severe attention to the subject it was called on to consider. Still he must say that he did not like the manner in which this Committee had been appointed, and he should have preferred if it had been chosen by ballot according to the method usually adopted in that House.

Mr. PEEL did not complain of the Honourable Member for funding fault with him in the appointment of the Committee, but for making his objection in that respect the ground of a suspicion that the Government intended to renew the Charter. He had stated, in the few observations with which he had introduced this subject to the House, that he did not propose that Committee with a view of ratifying any engagement of any kind, or sanctioning any previous arrangements made by the Government with respect to any commercial or trading speculation [hear, hear, hear!]. After this distinct declaration, the House would give what weight they thought due to the suspicions of the Gallant General.

Mr. ASTELL said that as he was a Director of the East India Company, he did not intend to have made any remarks on this question beyond that of stating that the Directors wished for nothing more than a very full inquiry on this subject. All he had to complain of, and in that complaint he was supported by his brother Directors, was that the inquiry had been so long delayed [hear!]. After the full *expose* made by the Right Honourable Gentleman, and when they should have heard the Report of the Committee, it would be for the House to say whether the duties imposed by law upon the Directors could be otherwise discharged than they were at present. He could assure the House that the Directors never shrunk from inquiry; on the contrary, they wished it; and they deprecated that ignorance which now existed respecting the relations between this country and her Indian possessions, and which was the cause of considerable prejudice against them, and which had been made the means of misleading the people on this subject. When the documents should have been examined, and when the whole question should have been sifted to the bottom, things would then be better understood, and the House would see, that under the management of the Directors, the greatest portion of happiness had been secured to the people of India; and they would, at the same time, see not merely whether the present system could be improved, but whether indeed it could be altered, without great disadvantage to the native inhabitants. He was willing, if he could, to give every assistance to the Committee in the inquiry. Neither he nor his brother Directors had any other object in view but the interest of the country, and from that they never had separated themselves, nor ever would. He repeated, that nothing was so much desired by them as an investigation into the whole question. He complained, as the Gallant General had done, that he was excluded from the Committee; and he wished to ask why the Right Hon. Member for Liverpool was a fitter person to be a member of it than he was? He knew not why the acknowledged defenders of the East India Company were not to be heard in that House as well as its professed opposers; or why a Right Hon. Gentleman, because he had been the advocate of opinions hostile to the renewal of the Company's Charter, and because he had presented Petitions to that effect from Liverpool, was, on that ground, to be appointed a Member of the Committee. He claimed it also as his right, in the full belief that he was not incapacitated, by the circumstance of his being an East-India Director, from doing his duty to the country [hear, hear!]. He had hesitated about making these remarks, but the observations which had been made in the course of the Debate had drawn them from him. He felt bound to state his opinion on this point, and he fearlessly called on the House to say whether he was incapacitated for sitting on the Committee, and whether his connection with the Company was in itself a sufficient reason for his exclusion?

Mr. HUSKISSON could not allow the obser-

vations just made to pass without notice. He had not been the individual who made the objection to Directors of the Company being Members of the Committee. At the same time, if he was asked his opinion on the subject, he must state that there was a difference between them and persons who had not the same degree of interest in the concerns of the Company. When the Honourable Member spoke of ignorance among the people, and charged it as having been made the means of misleading them, he claimed on his part, as that Honourable Member had done on his own, full credit for having had, in the opinions he had maintained, no other object in view but the interest of the country.

Mr. BARING observed, that if it was true that his Right Honourable Friend had any distinct intention with regard to the measures that were to follow the appointment of this Committee, the sooner the House were made acquainted with such intention the better. The subject which the Committee had to consider was of such importance and extent, that if the inquiry was to be directed to one particular point, the Members of the Committee ought to be informed of it at once. One word on the subject which had been started by the Honourable Member opposite (Mr. Astell). If it were not that the Committee really wanted the information which Gentlemen connected with the East India Company were best able to afford for the purpose of explaining the subject they were appointed to consider, he should not go into the discussion. The necessity for obtaining information from these Gentlemen was very great; but he must say that, *prima facie* the fact of their connection with the Company was an objection. As far as that simple fact went, it was certainly a ground of incompetency; but then it was balanced by the great advantage the Committee would enjoy from their superior knowledge of the subject. If it was a Company of another description—a Gas Company, or any other of the recently formed Companies—no person could hesitate a moment in saying that a fair and impartial inquiry might be made without the assistance of any of the Members of the Company. But it was different here, & yet the great advantage to be obtained from their information was no doubt liable to the objection that they had a strong motive to support the Company, from the great extent of patronage they possessed. With these observations he did not think that the objection that had been made was altogether without foundation; but (he was understood to say) the necessity for obtaining the information they could afford was one of paramount importance. [The Honourable Member spoke in so low and indistinct a tone, as to render it in many instances very difficult to catch his observations.] On the inquiry itself, he wished to say a few words. He almost doubted whether this extensive subject was within the grasp of one Committee. The importance of all the subjects connected with it was so great, that each of them might almost require a separate consideration. The rights of millions of men—the state of the Constitutions—the nature and character of the inhabitants of India, and its vast dependencies, together with the extent of trade—the finances of the Government, and the administration of the law, were all to be the subject of inquiry by this Committee. The immense distance of the country whose affairs were thus to form the subject of discussion, was another difficulty in the way of inquiry. The difficulties of an investigation into our own affairs were known to be sufficiently great; though the Commission of Inquiry into the Courts of Law was composed of some of the most qualified men, they had hardly been able to look into one Court. Yet this duty, in addition to all the inquiries relative to the trade, the finance, and the Government of India, were to be submitted to one Committee. He must confess that it was with some apprehension he should approach the debate on all these varied and important questions; and he should go into the discussion with a strong impression, that the task imposed on the Committee was beyond their power. There was one thing in their favour. He believed the intentions of the Right Honourable Gentleman were clear and honest. He had not an idea, from what had already passed, what were the intentions of Government; or whether, as the Gallant General supposed, they had in fact adopted any. With this feeling he should have less difficulty in the performance of his duty on the Committee; but if he were dealing with a more tricking Minister, he really should fear that the subject was too great for examination by one Committee, and that it had been assigned to them, in order that by length of time they would be engaged upon it, the House and the people might get tired of it, and the Charter of the Company might be got through Parliament silently, and without opposition, or even notice. However, he had every confidence in the Government, and he should therefore feel less hesitation in undertaking the task assigned him as a member of the Committee. He had the honour of sitting on the Committee appointed to examine into the finances of this country, and what had they done? They laboured through one whole Session, and got through the Board of Ordnance. How much more difficult was the subject now to be submitted to their consideration? In finance alone, how much greater the amount to be considered; India supported a larger expenditure than this country, in the bare expenses of the Government after abstracting the National Debt. Under all the circumstances, he almost apprehended that the importance and variety of the subject would be such as to bring the Committee little else but discredit, for the manner in which the service would be performed. He could therefore wish that there might be separate Committees; but at the same time, he felt that there were great objections to such a course. He thought the Committee would have fully enough to do, if the question of the trade with India and China was alone submitted to them, leaving the trade, colonization and the laws, for future consideration. The question of the extent of the Liberty of the Press—of the character of the Rights of the People—and of the expediency of admitting some of the chief men of India into the subordinate departments of the Government, might be well assigned to one Committee; while the matters of trade and finance and the form of Civil Government might be submitted to another. The Committee ought to have power to make separate Reports, for there were points on which, if that Committee was to be of use at all, they must report from time to time; for, if

they were, at the end of their labours, to throw a great mass of papers on the table of the House, their appointment would have served to little purpose indeed. They ought to state what was the financial condition of the country, and to what extent the China trade was profitable; and what was the effect of the difference in the quantity and value of tea, with regard to consumers in this country. The opinions of the Committee, *valent quantum*, ought to be stated—and not merely their opinions, but the reasons on which these were founded, in order to enable the House to come to a conclusion upon them. Under these circumstances, he felt apprehensive that the Right Honourable Gentleman would find the Committee had so much to do they would move very slowly. If they did their duty to every part, they could make but little progress with such an immense business, and at the end of one Session, he feared it would be found they had but got together an unmanageable mass of matter, the consideration of which they must resume in the next. With respect to the appointment of the Committee, he would only say, that one thing which appeared to him, clear beyond all doubt was that there had been no selection for any particular purpose, but that it had been left as free as it possibly could.

Mr. BRIGHT said, it appeared to him that the Government ought to have determined on some definite line of conduct, and to have brought a measure down to that House, and called on them to confirm it; and then, if doubt had been expressed, to request to refer it to a Committee. That would have been a more agreeable mode of proceedings. He agreed with the Honourable Member for Callington, that the question, by this mode of proceeding, would be thrown over to another Session. He rose to claim, on his own part, the fullest right to investigate the evidence laid before the Committee, when it should come under the notice of the House; and he could almost venture to propose that the Committee should report the evidence and not their opinions; for in what situation would the House be when influenced by the weight and authority of the opinion of the Committee, without having a knowledge of the evidence on which it was founded? The House would by such a course deprive itself of the means of forming an accurate judgment on the matter. Under these circumstances, and reserving to every Member of the House the right of examining the evidence laid before the Committee, and of calling for further evidence if necessary, it was possible that the appointment of this Committee might be the best way of considering the matter. He thought the time the Committee should be engaged on this subject ought to be limited. He would give them two or three years to report upon it. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said that some of the evidence was prepared, but how was it possible for him to know whether the Committee would be satisfied with it? He must say he had his doubts of the advantage of appointing the Committee under present circumstances; but, as the House seemed to differ from him he would not oppose it.

Mr. P. THOMSON wished to make observations on what had fallen from the Honourable Member who had just sat down. During the whole of the last Session that Honourable Member was loud in calling for a Committee of that House, yet now he reproached the Ministers for not coming to the House prepared with a measure, and then asking concurrence with it. He had often said, it was not Ministers to bring forward measures affecting the interests of large bodies of people, and he called for Committees of Inquiry on subjects with which the welfare of thousands was connected. Now he called on the Ministers to legislative measures, and seemed to think inquiry useless. Surely this was a little inconsistent, for was not this a question involving the interests of thousands, nay, indeed, no less than 90 millions of people? As far as his (Mr. P. T.'s) opportunity of judging went, he would take on himself to say that there was nothing more unfounded than the observation, that the people of this country and of India would not be satisfied with this inquiry. Had Gentlemen who made such assertions read what was constantly passing here, and had they not observed an universal call for inquiry? Let us be heard, was the language of all who had met to deliberate on this subject; and he might fairly anticipate, that if they could have heard the people of India, they would have been found to hold the same language. In the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, he thought the Government had acted most wisely; and the only doubt he felt was, whether two Committees would not be necessary, in order to divide between them the consideration of so important a subject? One Committee might, he thought, be employed in considering the relations of this country with China, and another upon the general state of India; or perhaps the financial state of India and trade of China might constitute the subject of inquiry for one Committee, while the judicial administration in India might be submitted to the other. However, on this subject, he would not venture to do more than throw out a suggestion, as he had nearly risen to reply to the remarks of the Hon. Member who preceded him.

Mr. BRIGHT, in explanation, said he was a friend to inquiry, but he thought the Ministers might have directed it to one specific point.

The question for the appointment of a Committee was then put and carried.

Mr. PEEL wished to say one word only, before he put the names of the Members of the Committee into the hands of the Speaker. He did not see how it would be possible to separate the financial and commercial concerns of the Company, as had been suggested; but if, in the course of the Inquiry, the Committee should think that any detached portion of the great mass could be advantageously examined by a Special Body, the proposition might be laid before House and it would, no doubt, receive all the attention due to such a recommendation. In the first instance, it seemed proper that one Committee should undertake a general view of the whole system.

The SPEAKER was about to read the names of Members proposed to belong to the Committee, when—

Mr. HUSKISSON observed that he was well aware of the difficulty of making a selection; and that all events, many Honourable members must be omitted who would be capable of giving valuable assistance. He thought, however, that the list of names he had seen included some who would seldom attend, and when they did attend, who would not be very efficient.

client—Among the omissions, however, he found the Hon. Member who possessed most extensive knowledge of the commercial interest and resources of the country, and who had most advantageously and very recently displayed that knowledge at a meeting held at Leeds. He alluded to Mr. Marshall, who was one of the representatives of a great manufacturing country. On the other hand, among the insertions, he was surprised to see so many merely country gentlemen, and as an instance, he thought he mentioned that he was not aware that the Hon. Member for the county in which he (Mr. Huskisson) resided, had displayed any peculiar qualifications, or was very likely to be sedulous in his attendance.

Mr. PEEL was not aware that the Hon. Member for Sussex (Mr. W. Burrell) would be unable to attend. He had been selected as a representative of a county mainly interested in the growth of wool. Sir R. Vivian might be considered a country gentleman, but he was one of the representatives for a very important county. Admitting most freely the right of Yorkshire to have a voice on the Committee, it would be observed that on this account the name of Lord Milton would be found in the list [hear!]. Between England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Government, great difficulty had been experienced in choosing Members properly to represent all interests.

General GASCOYNE was understood to give notice that on an early day he would move a resolution to the Committee, to take into consideration the trade with China.

The names of the Committee were then read. Mr. HUME suggested that Mr. Stewart, from his extensive and local knowledge, would be a most valuable addition to the number.

Mr. PEEL consented immediately to that Honourable Member's appointment.

The appointment of a Committee, with the usual powers, was then agreed to.

English Extracts.

TIMES,--FEB. 10

When the subject of India was hinted at on the first or second day of the session, and a certain letter of a noble Lord, the PIERCE of the Cabinet, was alluded to, Mr. PEEL is said to have assured the House, that "no order had gone out" to India for the recall of Judge GRANT (the "wild elephant" of the bench at Bombay.) If such an assertion was used by Mr. PEEL, the belief which it was evidently meant to impress upon the House was, that Judge GRANT was not to be recalled. Now what we want to be informed of is, whether there is not an order for the recall of the learned Judge above-mentioned, actually signed, lying at this moment ready to "go out" by the very first ship to India. We hope earnestly that this is not the case; for the sake of air dealing, and of plain speaking, we hope not.

22d Feb. Mr. Davis, (Member of the British Factory at Canton) examined before the Committee for E. I. Affairs. And the following day Mr. Charles Majoribanks, another member, underwent examination.

24th A Letter (dated Bombay 16th Nov. last,) received in London by way of the Red Sea and Alexandria.

26th February "It appears certain that prince Leopold accepted on the 21st Feb. the Sovereignty of Greece." Extract from Paris Papers.

SHIPPING.

The Ganges, J. M. Ardrie: on her way to Portsmouth middle of January, date of actual departure not known.

Royal George, Wm. Wilson to sail on the 20th Feb. for Bombay.

Recovery H, Chapman, Do. 20th May, Do. Annandale, W. Ferguson, Do. 5th April, Do.

Pyramus, H. Cowan, Do. 31st March Do. Portsmouth 1st Feb. arrived the Frith from the Mauritius.

Do. do. Maria do.

Deal 2th do. The "Protector" from Bombay.

Do, 16th do. The "Albia" from Singapore.

Gravesend 22d do. The "Resource" from the Mauritius.

Do. 24th do. "Thos. Parsons" from Singapore.

The St. Leonard from Swan River at Mauritius 27th Nov. 1829. states that the new settlers at that place were in a deplorable state & that the attempts of making it a fit residence had completely failed.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

[FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.]

Prince Leopold came to town on Saturday morning from his residence at Claremont. His Royal Highness dined with the Duchesses of Kent at her apartments in the King's Palace, at Kensington, and in the evening returned to Claremont.

Divine Service was performed yesterday morning in the private Chapel at the King's Palace, at Kensington, before the Duchesses of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and their Royal Highnesses' household, by the Chaplain to the Royal Duchesses.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Elphinstone.

rough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Herries. The Council sat in deliberation near three hours.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner at Apsley House, Piccadilly, on Saturday, to a party of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of Aberdeen had an interview with the Duke of Wellington yesterday.

The French and Russian Ambassadors had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen on Saturday, at the Foreign Office.

The Dean of Chester had an interview with the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, at the Treasury.

The Spanish and Mexican Ministers transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, on Saturday.

Earl Rosslyn, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Eilenborough, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries, and Mr. George Banks, had interviews with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury, on Saturday.

The Neapolitan Minister transacted business on Saturday, at the Foreign Office.

The Duke of Wellington visited Mr. Secretary Peel, on Saturday, at his residence in Portico Gardens.

The Austrian Ambassador honoured the performance of the French Plays at the English Opera House, on Friday evening; to see the performance of the Mous. Potier, in *Antoine and La Beneficence*.

The late Lord GRAYES, who was one of the Commissioners of the Board of Excise, remained at the office in Broad-street, until the unusual hour of six o'clock on the Saturday evening previous to the fatal catastrophe, examining and assorting his private papers, having been his usual custom to keep them in his drawers at the Excise Office.

PHILIP PERRY, Esq. who died the other day at the house of his sister, in Lower Berkeley-street, left behind him personal property to the amount of £50,000, for which probate has been granted in the Prerogative Court to his executor, Mr. PERRY's freehold estates are estimated at nearly 100,000*l.* in addition to the above. He was a branch of the great ship-builders at Blackwell.

Among the drawings by MICHEL ANGELO, LEONARDO DA VINCI, RAPHAEL, and REMBRANDT, left as an option to the King, Mr. PEEL, and Lord DUDLEY, for 18,000*l.* are a few paintings by the old masters: for one of them, painted by REMBRANDT (Joseph and Potiphar's Wife), Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE gave 1800 guineas. The subject, and the figures in this picture, are rather disagreeable, but the drawing and colouring are exquisite.

The Athenæum Club House is going to be lighted with gas, notwithstanding one of its most distinguished members (Dr. PARIS, in his book on "Diet") protests against the introduction of it into the interior of houses. That physician says, "Carburetted hydrogen is a deadly poison. I have been consulted on several occasions for pains in the head, nausea, and distressing languor, which evidently had been produced by the persons inhaling the unburnt gas in the boxes of our Theatres."

The pupils of the Royal Academy had their first Concert for the season at the Academy Room, in Tenterden-street, on Saturday afternoon. The attendance of the subscribers and friends of the Institution was very numerous. Miss Childs, Miss Williams, and Miss Turner sang Arias—a duetto (Guillaume Tell), by Messrs. Brizzi & Sanguin, was very well received; it was the first time of its performance. The duetto, by Messrs. William & Postans, was much admired, & elicited great applause. A quartetto, instrumental (violin, second, tenor, and violoncello), by Messrs. Seymour, Thomas, Darnell, and C. Lucas, was performed in a very superior manner.

Mr. Cramer is to lead, and Mr. Greaterex is to conduct, the Choral Fund Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Notwithstanding the numerous editions of Lord Byron's works, printed and published by Mr. MURRAY, we are informed that, in a recent trade sale, this gentleman sold nearly eight thousand copies of an entirely new edition, and at the same time thirty-eight thousand volumes of *The Family Library*. After this statement, who will venture to contend that literature does not flourish.

Mr. THOMAS MOORE is now in town, ardently engaged in completing the Second and concluding Volume of his "Life of Lord BYRON," a large portion of which is actually printed.

The Novel entitled "SYDENHAM," which has given rise to so much controversy, is written by a young Barrister. It is, perhaps, the most spirited composition amongst works of that class since the publication of "Junius's Letter." The characters are all drawn from life.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.

After the fatal termination of the late duel in Battersea-fields, in which Mr. Clayton fell, his adversary, Lieutenant Richard William Lambrecht, immediately proceeded back to town, and went to Wood's Hotel, where he remained for some time, in utter ignorance as to the fate of Mr. Clayton, whom he left wounded on the ground. In the course of the evening, however, he obtained intelligence that his antagonist had expired; and, on being made acquainted with the fact, he repaired to a part of the town where his person was unknown. It was while he was in this place of concealment, Hall, the chief-constable, and Pople, had pretty correct information on the subject; and Mr. Lambrecht, convinced that they were in quest of him, left the neighbourhood hastily, and then proceeded to within a very few streets of Panton-square, and took up his abode at a public-house. Here he remained until he found that the conversation of the company who frequented the room was entirely engrossed on the subject of the duel in

which he had been engaged. Finding, therefore, that if he remained there much longer his person must be identified, he also withdrew from this house, and, from his own account it appears, that he had wandered about the town, and for the three nights preceding that on which he surrendered himself, he had not lain down in a bed. At length, completely exhausted, he went into a public-house on Tuesday night, and having drunk some liquor there, he remained until he became tipsy, and, on leaving the place resolved on delivering himself up to justice. He then proceeded to one of the new constables, and surrendered himself, by whom he was taken into custody, and conveyed to the watch station in the vicinity of Piccadilly from whence he was taken, over to Union-hall, by Hall and Pople, and placed at the bar yesterday morning, before Mr. CHAMBERS, Mr. HONE, and Mr. ELYARD, on the charge of having been concerned in the wilful murder of the late unfortunate deceased gentleman.

The prisoner, on entering the office, had all the appearance of a person who had suffered from anguish of mind and bodily fatigue. He is not an ill-looking man, though entirely blind of the right eye, which is completely closed. It has been rumoured, that the prisoner is a native of the same country that his unfortunate antagonist belonged to; this we find, however, is incorrect, for the former has stated himself to belong to Portsmouth. As it has been also reported that the quarrel which arose between the prisoner and the deceased originated in some dispute about religious matters, it may be necessary here to state, that the former is of the Protestant faith, and that in his voluntary statement which we give below, he asserts that the meeting proceeded from quite a different cause to that which has gone forth.

James Fisher was here examined, and he deposed as follows:—I am a police-constable, No. 97, letter C. On Tuesday night, about quarter before nine o'clock, while on duty in Piccadilly, near the Circus, the prisoner came up to me and said, "You are a new police constable, I presume," I answered in the affirmative, upon which he said, "Then you will do your duty; I suppose." On my saying yes, he then said, "You have heard, I suppose, of the duel in Battersea-fields;" and upon my answering that I had, "I suppose," said he, "I was the principal now living, would you take me?" I replied that I would; and to convince him of it, I told him that he was then to consider himself to be my prisoner. After this he said his name was Lambrecht, and that he was the person who shot Mr. Clayton in a duel; he also expressed much sorrow for the unfortunate occurrence. The witness added that the inspector was present in the watchhouse when the prisoner was there, and heard the conversation which had passed. The prisoner seemed to be in liquor.

Henry Thomas examined.—I am porter at Wood's Hotel, in Panton-street, Haymarket. On Friday last, in the morning of which the duel was fought, the prisoner came to Wood's at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and having stood at the fire-place, had some conversation with a gentleman named Sappe, who was sitting in the room, on which the former said that he had fought a duel the same morning with Mr. Clayton, and expressed his sorrow that it had taken place. After this conversation, Mr. Lambrecht called me out of the room, and asked me whether Mr. Clayton had come home. I replied that he had not, upon which he said, "I shot him, and I am afraid he is dead."

Mr. CHAMBERS (addressing the prisoner) asked him whether he was desirous of saying any thing on the subject of the grave accusation now brought against him. "You are not bound to speak unless you please," said the magistrate; "at the same time it is my duty to warn you against saying any thing that may tend to criminate yourself, as every thing you state relative to this unfortunate event, will be taken down."

Prisoner.—I wish to state what has occurred, and shall speak nothing but the truth; therefore I am under no alarm as to future consequences, knowing that I am not so blameable as may be imagined. He then proceeded, thus:—"I was acquainted with Mr. Clayton formerly, and saw him receive a horse-whipping, which he did not resent. I mentioned it to him on the evening of Christmasday, and after that he sent me a message, to which I returned another by a gentleman named Odell. Mr. Cox took up the matter of dispute nearly a fortnight afterwards and was my friend in the business. The morning on which we went to the ground, Mr. Byrne, came up to me and said, 'Is it come to this?' I immediately said that I had offered a verbal apology, and, at the same time, expressed my determination not to give a written apology to any man. The message from Mr. Clayton was brought to me by Mr. Odell, who, I understand, strongly advised him not to fight, and that gentleman refused to have any thing further to do in the business, even absenting himself from the ground when the duel took place. I had previously offered an apology through Mr. Cox to Mr. Bigley, the deceased's second, to the effect that I regretted what had taken place—that the words which I uttered were used in a moment of intemperance, and that I was then most willing to apologize for the expressions. The message I sent by my friend to Mr. Bigley, who rejected it, saying, that the business must proceed, adding, that nothing short of a written apology would be received. The meeting took place accordingly, on Friday morning, and I again offered a verbal apology, which was again refused; and then the unfortunate occurrence took place. After Mr. Clayton was wounded, I ran towards him, and he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I forgive you, my dear friend, I forgive you.' The prisoner added, that he went to the ground only accompanied by his second, and he recollected having seen either three or four persons with Mr. Clayton, all of whom, with the exception of his second, remained at some distance off, and out of view, until it was over."

Mr. HONE.—Did it not occur to you to have discharged your pistol in the air, instead of firing at your antagonist?

The prisoner said, that having offered a verbal apology to Mr. Clayton, and that gentleman refusing to accept it, he considered that both parties were alike called on to stand each other's fire. He was confident Mr. Clayton had fired at him; and under those circumstances, when he saw that his antagonist aimed at his life, he also discharged his pistol in the usual way.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Did Mr. Clayton fire first?

The prisoner said, as far as he knew, both of them fired together when the word was given. He considered that it would have been cowardly on his part not to have fired at his antagonist, who would not then have had an opportunity of having a second shot at him, if he still considered that he had not received full satisfaction.

Mr. CHAMBERS here remarked, that it was a most serious business, and strongly recommended the prisoner to prepare himself for the worst, declaring it, as his firm opinion, the law would be carried to the fullest extent.

The prisoner said, that he had acted precisely in the manner that any man similarly situated would have done. He had served as an officer in the army, and trusted that he had never tarnished the name of a soldier; and let the result be what it might, he should bear his misfortune, although he deplored the event that had involved him in the predicament in which he was then placed in.

Mr. CHAMBERS inquired what regiment he belonged to and his rank. The prisoner said, that he formerly belonged to the 43d, in which he was a lieutenant, and served with that regiment in America, and afterwards at Waterloo. At the time of the peace he got into the 3d Garrison Battalion, and subsequently into the Ceylon Regiment, from which he sold out.

Fisher, the police constable, said, that the prisoner had told him that the reason he sold out of the army was in consequence of his having been tried, by a general court martial for fighting a duel with a brother officer in India.

The prisoner, however, denied the words attributed to him, saying, that it could be very easily ascertained of Sir Herbert Taylor that he had not been obliged to sell out of the army, but that he did it spontaneously.

Hall said, that on the way to this office in the coach, the prisoner was asked by Fisher at what distance the duel was fought. The prisoner replied, saying, "Mr. Clayton wanted to fight at 14 paces, but I opposed, preferring a distance of 8 or 10 paces, adding at the same time that I considered 14 paces was a murdering distance, and I gave my reasons, telling that gentleman, what I have always believed; that the nearer you stand to your antagonist the less likelihood there was of his ball taking effect." It was ultimately agreed, however, that they should fight at 12 paces. The prisoner upon that occasion also said that Mr. Clayton had an advantage over him, his pistols having percussion locks, and those he brought to the ground being common capped locks.

Mr. CHAMBERS alluded to the situation which Mr. Clayton took on the ground, and said that it had been asserted a white spar projected from the wall, close to which the deceased stood when he was shot.

The prisoner declared that he was not aware of it, for at the distance he could discern no object plainly, it being nearly dark at the time. The deceased, he added, had his choice of the ground, and if he considered that position was unfavourable to him, he could have easily changed it by expressing a desire to do so.

The examination here concluded, and the evidence of the witnesses, together with the statement made by the prisoner, having been read over to him, his commitment to the county gaol was then made out, Mr. Chambers telling him that he should be remanded until Tuesday, to give time for the officers to apprehend the other persons concerned in the duel.

The prisoner was offered food previous to his leaving the office, but he declined, although it was said he had not taken any for a considerable time.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock Richard William Lambrecht, Esq., who stands charged on the Coroner's Inquest, as the principal in the late fatal duel, was brought before Mr. DYER, the magistrate of Marlborough-street police-office, in the custody of Prosser, the inspector of police, and Blackman a constable.

Prosser, the inspector, stated that the prisoner about nine o'clock last night, knocked at the door, and upon being admitted said his name was Lambrecht, and that he was the person against whom the Coroner's Jury had found a verdict of "Murder" for the duel in Battersea-fields on Friday last. He instantly took charge of him, and kept him in custody.

The prisoner, who stands about five feet ten inches high appears about 35 years of age; he was very shabbily dressed, and seemed to have lost the sight of one of his eyes. He requested to look at the coroner's warrant, which was handed to him, and, after looking it over, said, "I am the person who is named in the warrant, but my name is wrongly spelt." He then spelt his name "Lambrecht."

He further said, that no man in the world felt more sorrow and regret than he did for the sad affair, and he was ready to abide the consequences of a trial.

Mr. DYER said it was his duty to detain him in custody.

The prisoner was then taken away by the two officers of Union-hall, where he will undergo another examination this day.—*Times*, Jan. 14.

PORTUGAL.

The Old Queen of Portugal's death announced as having taken place on the 7th January. She was the arch contriver and instigator of Miguel's atrocities.

Lisbon, Jan. 14.—On Sunday the body of the late Queen lay in state, in one of the principal apartments of the Palace of Queluz, and after the performance of the usual religious ceremonies of the Catholic Church, by the Cardinal Patriarch and the Dean of the Patriarchal College, her Majesty's mortal remains were conveyed with great pomp to the Church of St. Pedro de Penaferrim, near Cintra, where they were deposited.

* Notwithstanding the declaration of the prisoner to the contrary, we believe his name to be "Lambrecht."

posited the whole ceremony being concluded at eleven at night.—*Courier*, Jan. 15.

Intelligence received that Lord Cockrane had agreed to command the first fleet proceeding with an Army from the Brazils to attack Lisbon. It is said that the expedition will first possess itself of the Azores and the Cape de Verd Islands, and thence proceed to attack the Peninsula by a *Coup de main*.

MISCELLANEA.

All the Duke of Devonshire's forty-shilling freehold tenants in the borough of Dugargvan have a house rent-free, and the only thing required in return is a vote if there should be a contest. They amount to near five hundred, each of whom now insists on getting an acre of ground from the Duke, near the town, for the tillage of potatoes; otherwise they will vote for whom they please, having leases of their houses; but they say the Duke would have to over them if he gave them the ground as yearly tenants without leases. The land they require would be worth a thousand a year, so that the Duke would have to pay pretty well for returning a Member, after having laid out £60,000 in building a bridge.—*Waterford Mail*.

THE EXCLUSIVES.—In reference to this piquant work, which is just now the universal theme in all circles of polished society, it has been observed by a contemporary critic that aristocratic works, boasting a degree of merit merely equal to those of professional writers, derive double interest from the coincidence; and that the affairs of genius, when kindled upon the high places of the earth, naturally assume a more dazzling lustre in the eyes of men. In this instance, however, it must be confessed that the character of the writer imparts an additional value to the performance, since it must have necessarily formed the passport of her entrance into that innermost circle of *ton* which is guarded by all the incantations of fashionable necromancy against the approach of the vulgar. The secrets of the sanctuary can be revealed only by the priests admitted to the ministry of its shrines. And here, we may add, they stand revealed, to the dismay of a certain portion of the fashionable world and to the astonishment of the public at large.

THE STAMES YOUTH. A correspondent refers to the *Postman* of February 24, 1796, as containing on the authority of a French Journal of the November preceeding an account of a most wonderful wonder of wonders "than any that has been adduced in consequence of the biographical exhibition that has lately excited public curiosity." "The Governess of Chateaudun, (a place about 39 leagues from Paris), aged between 40 and 50, having grown excessively big, it was believed that the swelling was occasioned by dropsy. It was resolved, therefore to make an incision on her side, upon which performance the operators were much surprised to see instead of water seven children, namely, four boys and three girls, each girl adhering to one of the boys in peculiar manner, each couple tied together with something resembling a Franciscan's girdle, and the singly boy sitting by himself holding in his hand a kind of little stick, and having on his head a sort of cap resembling a mitre." To this statement is added, "the physicians do not know what to say on so extraordinary a case."

A trial has for some time past been going on before the correctional Tribunal of St. Quentin, which excites some interest amongst the Protestants of France. The prosecution was instituted by the Procureur du Roi against two Protestants (Lefebvre and Poiset), the latter for holding unauthorized religious meetings at his house, and the former for acting as director of those meetings. It appears that in the course of 1829 the minister of the Reformed Church of St. Quentin was informed that there were a number of Protestants in the commune of Levergies who required his spiritual care and direction. Having satisfied himself of the truth of the fact he determined to yield to the wishes of the Protestants, 25 in number and informed the Prefect that those persons would henceforth hold religious meetings alternately at the houses of M. Agiron and M. Poiset, one of the accused. The assemblies were regularly held, and worship performed according to the rites and usages of the reformed religion. The whole case will turn upon this point whether such full notice of the meetings of the congregation as the French law requires had been given to the authorities. The evidence is concluded, and the Court will pronounce its judgment in three weeks.

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